

JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

VOLUME 7.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1863.

NUMBER 18

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BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

NOAH NEWELL,
Wholesale and Retail Groceries, 100 East Main Street.
S. F. COLLINS, M. D.
Homoeopathic and Surgeon. Office at Beale's Hat Store.
L. J. BARROWS,
Physician and Surgeon, office and residence corner of Academy and Wall Streets.
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C. L. in Janesville and Smith's block, over the Rock County Bank, Janesville, Wis.
KNOX LUTON & JACKSON,
Attorneys at Law, Hyatt's Block, Janesville, Wis.
J. R. WILSON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office under Central Bank, Janesville, Wis.
JOHN M. CASE,
Attorney at Law, Office in Smith's block, west end of the bridge, Milwaukee street, Janesville, Wis.
J. M. MAX,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office in May's Block opposite Myers House, corner Main and Judith Streets.
I. O. P.
Wisconsin Lodge, No. 14, meets in Lappin's Block, on Wednesday evening of each week.
WILLIAM MERRILL,
Attorney at Law and United States Court Commissioner, Office in Lappin's Block, Janesville, Wis.
MERRILL & COMSTOCK,
Attorneys at Law, Office in Lappin's Block, Janesville, Wis.
G. W. CHITTENDEN, M. D.
Homoeopathic and Surgeon, Office and residence, Academy street, a few rods northwest of Milwaukee Street.
BANFORD A. HUDSON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office in Empire Block, Janesville, Wisconsin.
H. A. PATTERSON,
Attorney at Law and Justice of the Peace, Janesville, Wis. Office on Main Street, nearly opposite the American Hotel.
SENNETT, CASSADAY & GIBBS,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Office, Lappin's Block, Janesville, Wis. will furnish Abstracts of Title and Loan Money.

NEW YORK CASH STORE.
Smith & Battey, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Sugar, Beans, Rice and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Ready-made Clothing and every kind of Merchandise at the very lowest cash prices.

The Rochester BOOT & SHOE STORE!

W. A. REYNOLDS.
No. 4, Jackson & Smith's Block, North Door to the Rock Co. Bank.

From the Agency of C. H. Scriven.

FAIRBANKS STANDARD SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.
Also,
WARRANTED TRUCKS, LETTER PRESSES, &c.
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEE & CO.,
112 Lake Street, Chicago.
For sale in Janesville, by N. J. RICHARDSON.
Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

Lamons at Wheelock's.
RECORDED this day, a large assortment of Lamons, bought before the rise and will be sold low. Some entirely new and very pretty patterns. Large assortment of all kinds of

LAMP GOODS.
Crystal Oilburners, Barometers, separate, Wicking, Globes, Shades, Brackets, and Harps, Glass, and every article for building Greenhouses, New and for sale without chimneys, Hall Lamps. Also the best assortment of

CROCKERY
ever brought to this town. Plain and Gold Band China, Plated Ware, Toilet Cutlery, Glass Ware, Bristol Ware, &c.
Janesville, October 17, 1862.

This Day Received
at
BENNETT'S,
a large invoice of the celebrated

Bradley's Patent Clasp Hoop Skirt.
Ladies, Call and See Them.

Gold Pens!
The third supply of John Foley's Celebrated and Warranted Gold Pens, for sale at the

SUTHERLAND'S BOOKSTORE.

FIRST GREAT ARRIVAL

NEW SPRING GOODS!

RIORDAN & LEECH
HAYE now open and ready for inspection, the first

NEW GOODS
of the season, all of which have been purchased during the late panic in the gold market and are offered to the public

Full Twenty-Five per Cent Less
than other merchants, who were not early in the sale.

Our stock comprises the very choicest selection of English, French and American

DRESS GOODS!
consisting of beautiful Plain and Figured Lustres, Paris Stripes, Broche Moltons, Laines, and all the latest novelties of the season.

Also, a large stock of the celebrated brand of Black & Gold, Scotch, Irish, &c. &c.

We are in receipt of a full line of

PRINTS!
warranted fast colors, the patterns of which have been obtained exclusively from the

We call particular attention to our stock of Plain and Fancy Colored

DRESS SILKS,
Double Faced Black Figured Silks, Double Faced Colored Dress Silks, New style in French and English, all colors, together with a full line of Double Lustre and all the latest novelties of the season.

We are in receipt of a full line of

EMBROIDERIES,
Collars and Sets, Handkerchiefs, Table Linens, and all the latest novelties of the season.

Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery,
Gloves, &c. &c. &c.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
In this department we have always been ahead and intend keeping so.

We have the best stock of Cloaks and Shawls in the city, and have made arrangements with the makers of the latest styles in New York to be supplied with the latest styles of the season.

Our stock of Cloaks and Shawls is now complete, and we are in receipt of a full line of

CLOAKING CLOTHS
comprising all the different shades of Middlesex and Washington Cloaking, which we guarantee to

Sell Fifty Cents per Yard Less
than can be bought elsewhere. Having been fortunate enough to secure an entire lot of the above brands of Cloaking previous to the late advance we intend giving our customers the

Full Benefit of our Good Luck,
and do so with pleasure, in view of the liberal patronage we have received during our time in trade. We are also supplied with the very latest styles of

TRIMMINGS
suitable for the different designs of cloaks worn this season.

It is unnecessary for us to further expatiate our extensive stock, the reputation we have already acquired in this community is sufficient guarantee that what we say is true, and we only ask the favor

OF A CALL
to satisfy the most fastidious that our stock is

Is Superior
to anything ever before offered for sale in this city.

J. A. DENELL,
No. 10, Main Street, Janesville, Wis.

OUR CLOTHING-STORE
is heavily stocked with all the new and desirable styles of

GENT'S CARMENTS.
We have also a well selected line of Harris, Woodcock and other well known brands of

Fancy Cassimeres,
which if desired, we shall

MAKE UP TO ORDER
in the first style of fashion.

In conclusion, we cordially invite the public, for their own satisfaction, to examine every stock in this city on our looking and we would also caution every purchaser not to invest one dollar in Dry Goods before calling at the

GREAT MART,
Twenty-Five per Cent More

for their money than at any other store.

MOCK & BRO.
No. 10, Main Street, Janesville, Wis.

SPECTACLES.
THE SUBSCRIBER has a very large stock of all the different kinds of spectacles required for the various defects in eyesight, made of the best material, being fitted to the eyes of the person wearing them. These glasses are mounted in every variety of style, and will be sold at the lowest prices. The attention of all who require an easy, sensible and comfortable article, at a superior quality, is invited, to my stock, as I can suit them in all cases.

J. A. DENELL, Myers House, Block.

NEW LEATHER STORE
ON MAIN STREET SIX DOORS SOUTH OF MILWAUKEE STREET.

I have just received a large and well assorted stock

LEATHER,
FROM THE BEST

Eastern and European Tanneries
ALSO

FINDINGS
Of all descriptions, and shall keep constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of

Best Stock in the Market.
Call and examine my Stock and Prices.

J. C. BAILEY.

WANTED!
A GOOD Wood Worker, immediately. Apply at

A. O. W. Munsell's Carriage Manufacturing
and for sale at

MUNSELL'S
Repairing done on short notice at

MUNSELL'S.

ENGLISH Tables and Venetian Poplins
at

MOCK & BRO.

GENERAL ORDER No. 1

TO THE PEOPLE OF WISCONSIN.

The best bought, best selected, best assorted and most extensive stock of

DRY GOODS
ever offered in Janesville, is now open to

PUBLIC INSPECTION
at the

Great Mart of McKee & Bro.

We have taken advantage

of the late fall in the price of goods, McKee & Bro. having

rotated almost exclusively in New York for the past three months, we are now

BOUGHT LARGELY
of the first class importers, who, under the influence of the

Sacrificed Many Desirable Goods.
at 50 cents on the dollar of the retail prices, and we are now

able to offer the public a large stock of goods at a

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DAILY GAZETTE.

A Gallant Affair.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE FRONTIER,
CAMP CHICK, CHICKEN NATION, July 8, 1863.

Major Gen. Blunt, with eight companies of cavalry, arrived at this point today, on the road to Fort Blunt.

The detachment is on the banks of a small stream, a branch of the Nechoso, or, as it is called in this region, the Grand river.

It was the scene some days since of a sharp engagement between the Union force, under Col. J. M. Williams, 1st regiment Kansas colored volunteers, commanding that regiment and the 2d Colorado volunteers, with a detachment of cavalry, escorting a train to Fort Blunt, and a rebel force of Texans and Indians, under Col. Standwaite, a Cherokee half-breed.

The particulars of the affair are about as follows: A supply train, consisting of 218 wagons, containing subsistence, &c., for Col. Phillips' command, or the Arkansas, and a number of sutler wagons, with a subsistence train for the Indian ranges, left Fort Scott about the 23d of June, left Fort Scott about the 23d of June, left

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INSURANCE.

Fire, Life and Marine.

CASH CAPITAL REPRESENTED
\$5,000,000.

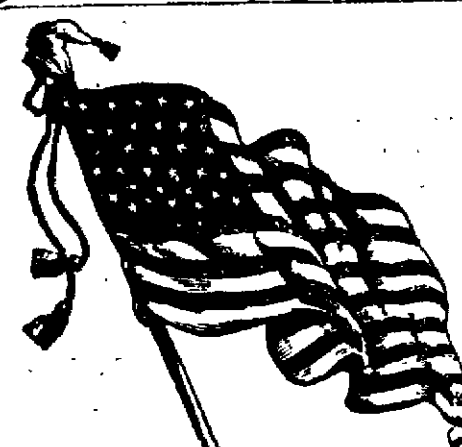
Hartford Fire Insurance Company,
Oldest Company in the Field. Incorporated 1810.
Assets, \$1,000,000.

Springfield Fire & Marine Ins. Co.,
Springfield, Mass.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$100,000.

Manhattan Fire Insurance Company,
The oldest Co. in N. Y. Incorporated 1821.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$500,000.

Niagara Fire Insurance Company,
New York City.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$214,000.

Ph



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican Union State Convention.

A Republican Union State Convention will be held at the Capitol in the city of Madison, at 12 o'clock M., on

WEDNESDAY, THE 17TH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT,

to nominate candidates for state officers to be chosen at the general election in November, and to take such other action as the public welfare shall seem to demand.

The chief public questions now before the country are those relating to the present war, and the proper method of dealing with the rebellion. There is no reason why those who concur substantially in opinion on these subjects should not now act together politically, whatever may have been their antecedents. We therefore cordially invite all persons to unite in the election of delegates to the state convention, and we approve of the following propositions:

That the Union be preserved in its integrity;

That the constitution and laws of the United States be enforced throughout the whole national domain;

That the rebellion be suppressed, not by compromise with or concessions to traitors, but by the sword, whose agency they have themselves invoked;

That the national administration should be heartily and generously supported, in its efforts to put down the rebellion;

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That the national administration should be heartily and generously supported, in its efforts to put down the rebellion;

A MAN CANNOT BE A TRUE DEMOCRAT UNLESS HE IS A LOYAL PATRIOT.

Some time in May or June, 1861, Mr. C. L. Vallandigham, member of congress from Ohio, wrote and published a letter in regard to the war, arguing against such a prosecution of it as would restore the power of the general government in the rebellious states and preserve an integral Union. To support his position, he quoted copiously from the last speech of Stephen A. Douglas in the United States Senate, delivered before armed hostilities began, which advocated a peaceful adjustment of sectional differences. The offense of Vallandigham consisted in giving a wrong application to the Senator's teachings, making it appear that he was in coincidence with Vallandigham in opposition to the war—and his letter was at that time declared, by leading democratic papers (and particularly by the Illinois State Register), to be "false teaching to democrats—to patriots of any party, and unjust to the memory of the illustrious dead." The injustice thus done to Senator Douglas, at the very time he was confined to his couch by his last illness, has since become the crime of a host of pretended democrats, apostates from their party and from true loyalty; and to place the truth on record with regard to the lamented dead, we reproduce the last political document ever emanating from his pen—a letter to the chairman of the Illinois state democratic committee.

CHICAGO, May 10, 1861.

My Dear Sir—Being deprived of the use of my arms at present by a severe attack of rheumatism, I am compelled to avail myself of the services of an amanuensis to answer your two letters.

It seems that some of my friends are unable to comprehend the difference between arguments used in favor of an equitable compromise with the hope of averting the horrors of war, and those urged in support of the government and flag of our country, when war is being waged against the United States with the avowed purpose of producing a permanent disruption of the Union and a total destruction of its government.

All hope of compromise with the cotton states was abandoned when they assumed the position that the separation of the Union was complete and final, and that they never would consent to a reconstruction in any contingency—not even if we would furnish them with a blank sheet of paper and permit them to inscribe their own terms.

Still the hope was cherished that reasonable and satisfactory terms of adjustment could be agreed upon with Tennessee, North Carolina and the border states, and that whatever terms should prove satisfactory to these loyal states would create a Union party in the cotton states which would be powerful enough at the ballot-box to destroy the revolutionary government and bring those states back into the Union by the voice of their own people. This hope was cherished by Union men north and south, and was never abandoned until actual war was levied at Charleston, and the authoritative announcement made by the revolutionary government at Montgomery, that the secession flag would be placed on the walls of the capital at Washington, and a proclamation issued inviting the pirates of the world to prey upon the commerce of the United States.

These startling facts, taken in connection with the boasted announcement that the ravages of war and carnage should be quickly transferred from the cotton fields of the south to the wheat fields and corn fields of the north, furnished the conclusive evidence in the utter fixed purpose of the secessionists utterly to destroy the government of our fathers and obliterate the United States from the map of the world.

In view of this state of facts there was but one path of duty left to patriotic men. It was not a party question; it was a question of government or no government; country or no country; and hence it became the imperative duty of every Union man, every friend of constitutional liberty, to rally to the support of our common country, its government and flag, as the only means of checking the progress of revolution and of preserving the union of the world.

I am unable to answer the question in respect to the policy of Mr. Lincoln and his cabinet. I am not in their confidence, as you and the whole country ought to be aware. I am neither the supporter of the partisan policy nor the apologist for the errors of the administration. My previous relations to them remain unchanged; but I trust the time will never come when I shall not be willing to make any needful sacrifice of personal feeling and partisan policy for the honor and integrity of my country.

I know of no mode by which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the flag, the constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and under every administration, (regardless of party politics,) against all assailants, at home and abroad. The course of Clay and Webster toward the administration of Gen. Jackson, in the days of nullification, presents a noble and worthy example for all patriots. At the very moment that fearful crisis was precipitated upon the country, partisan strife between whigs and democrats was quite as bitter and relentless as now between democrats and republicans. The gulf which separated party leaders in those days was quite as broad and deep as that which now separates the democracy from the republicans.

But the moment an enemy rose in our midst, plotting the dismemberment of the Union, and the destruction of the Government, the voice of partisan strife was hushed in patriotic silence. One of the brightest chapters in the history of our country will record the fact that during this eventful period the great leaders of the opposition, sinking the partisan in the patriot, rushed to the support of the Government, and became its ablest and best defenders against all assailants until the conspiracy was crushed and ended, when they returned to their former positions as party leaders upon political issues.

These acts of political devotion have never been deemed evidences of infidelity or political treachery, on the part of Clay and Webster, to the principles and organizations of the old whig party. Nor have I any apprehension that the firm and unanimous support which the democratic leaders and masses are now giving to the constitution and the Union will ever be deemed evidences of infidelity to democratic principles, or a want of loyalty to the organization, or a lack of regard for the ascendancy of our party, should we never forget that a MAN CANNOT BE A TRUE DEMOCRAT UNLESS HE IS A LOYAL PATRIOT.

With the sincere hope that these, my conscientious convictions, may coincide with those of my friends, I am, very truly, yours,

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

To VIRGIL HICKOX, Esq., Chairman of State Democratic Committee.

Hon. John J. Crittenden has not been taken prisoner by the rebels. He was in Louisville on the 13th inst.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTER FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

CAIRO, July 24.

Special to Chicago Journal.—The Dunleith, United States sanitary boat, came in from Vicksburg this morning. Her officers report a large increase of sickness among the soldiers at Vicksburg. The surgeons fear an attack of yellow fever. The water is bad, and there is little or no ice. The weather is intensely hot and dry. The stench all about Vicksburg is insufferable. Ice is being shipped from here as fast as possible.

I can get nothing later from either Ransom, Sherman or Herron.

The steamer Imperial is due here from New Orleans.

The Empire City, one of the six steamers that ran the blockade at Vicksburg, came up with 200 contrabands from Helena—nearly all women and children—81 condemned horses, and 50 prisoners who have taken the oath.

It is believed that a great many of the rebels paroled at Vicksburg are joining Johnston's forces. The policy of paroling officers and allowing them to carry away their side arms is working badly.

The Empire City goes, with her cargo, to St. Louis.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.

The draft is progressing quietly without a shadow of resistance. Our home traitors are greatly chagrined at the failure of their prognostications, for they had promised that the streets should run with blood. Doubtless the disposition is here, but there has been another disposition (of troops) which has counteracted it.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.

The draft for the 4th district was completed this morning.

The draft for the 18th ward, 3d district, is also finished.

The provost marshal, two enrolling officers and the blind man who drew the envelopes from the wheel, were all drawn, creating much mirth.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 24.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—A great scare has fallen upon the copperheads, and joy proportionate has visited the loyal men of Iowa, at the descent of the threatened blow upon our home traitors, for whom such an event has been for some time past preparing. During its late session in this city, the grand jury of the United States circuit court, before whom the matter was brought by our energetic United States district attorney, found numerous indictments against our home traitors under the late law of congress covering such cases.

They had formed associations, pledged to resist the draft. They had become banded in their disloyalty, and open in their defiance of the government. It soon transpired that the court had this thing in hand, though nothing was known outside, as to who were to be the parties principally interested.

This made the copperheads bolder than ever, to judge from their increased vehemence in tone, though it is more than suspected they were "whistling aloud to keep their courage up" like the schoolboy in the graveyard.

They asserted that it would be death for any federal officer to go down into the infected districts and arrest these men. They vapored, and threatened until even loyal men began to dread the event, and deprecate such causes of irritation. Well the thing is over, and nobody hurt. Somebody would have been hurt had any obstacle been offered to the process.

United States Marshal Hoxie has just arrived here, having thirteen persons in custody, arrested in Wapella and Mahaska counties, on the 22d inst., for conspiracy against the authority of the United States. They will be arraigned to-day before W. G. Woodward, U. S. commissioner, and bound over till the next term of the United States circuit court, or committed to jail.

A portion of the arrests were made at Ottumwa, and three at Ottumwa. These were Squire Powell, A. J. Hedenbaugh and J. H. D. Street. Their friends in the faith declared to the copperheads had sworn to stand by them, and Marshal Hoxie was assured that he had better bring down a metallic bullet case with him to Ottumwa, if he had any desire to have his remaining sent home in good order.

He took down a metallic case with six chambers, every one of which would have been sure cargo for burial to a copperhead, had any such opposed him. The arrests at Ottumwa were made at 4 o'clock p. m., on Wednesday, and the threat was made that on the next morning Marshal Hoxie would find it impossible to take his prisoners away by the train. He settled the matter by conveying his prisoners out of town by night in a carriage.

Mr. Hoxie and his assistants approached Ottumwa on his way here. They were met by deputations of Union men, and warned that efforts would be made in Ottumwa to rescue the prisoners. The United States officers, however, proceeded in accordance with their original purpose, and were not molested. The copperheads knew very well that the United States marshal would not be likely to use blank cartridges, if he should have occasion to shoot.

The draft is soon to come off in Iowa, and the government is thus preparing the way for it. Loyal men are delighted to witness the discomfiture of the copperheads, who are decidedly crestfallen at this avalanche of misfortune.

CINCINNATI, July 24.

At last advices received at headquarters, Morgan was at Antrim, Gentry county, where he stopped to rest his men. Our forces were only a short distance in his rear.

The general impression here is that Morgan will make for the Ohio river, near Wheeling. Antrim is so situated that he can as easily make for Steubenville as Wheeling. The latter place is well fortified, and many probably deter him from attempting to cross there. Hobson is only two miles in his rear, and it appears probable that he can escape.

Seven boats have arrived, bringing 1,000 prisoners from Pomeroy. Gen. Judah and his staff also came down with them, and it is probable that all Morgan's officers captured, will be kept in close confinement on Johnson's Island, and held as hostages for Col. Streight's men, who were captured in Georgia, in the celebrated raid on that state.

MEMPHIS, July 22, via Cairo, 24.

The steamers Empire City and Planet have arrived from below, but they bring nothing of importance.

There are 65 Confederate officers on the Planet, and the nine boxes of arms captured opposite Natchez.

Soldiers of the rebel army are deserting every day. The rebel guerrillas will soon hear from Grierson.

Gen. Banks has returned to New Orleans. Sherman holds Jackson. Matters along the river quiet.

There is some sickness among our troops. Nothing can be done below for two months. Richardson, the West Tennessee guerrilla, after his flight from Jackson, crossed the Hatchie river, and took a position five miles north of Brownsville. Richardson's men are stealing horses and every thing else they need in that section.

A cavalry expedition under Col. Faland, of the 34th Ohio mounted infantry, and Col. Powell, of the 2d Virginia cavalry, sent by Brigadier General Seacom, from Charleston, Virginia, to cut the Virginia and Tennessee railroad at Wytheville, has been successful.

They captured Wytheville after a severe fight, and took 120 prisoners, two pieces of artillery, and 700 stand of arms.

Our loss was about 65 killed and wounded. Col. Faland and Capt. Delancy of Cincinnati, were killed, and Col. Powell severely wounded.

The enemy lost 75 killed, and a large number wounded.

Our troops were fired on by the citizens from their houses, for which the town was totally destroyed.

The command reached Fayetteville yesterday, after a hard march of over 300 miles.

New York, July 24.

A private dispatch from Fort Monroe to the Merchants' News-room, says that Col. Shaw, of the 54th Massachusetts (colored) regiment, was killed on the 18th inst., near Charleston.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, July 24.

It is an erroneous impression that the federal or rebel army has recrossed the Potomac into Maryland, or that either of them is at rest. They are both moving rapidly northward; Gen. Meade has attained an advantageous position and will force Lee to a decisive battle north of the Rappahannock river. Gen. Meade has probably cut the line of Lee's supplies. Direct communication between Washington and the headquarters of the army of the Potomac has been opened.

WASHINGTON, July 24.

Special to Tribune.—Advices from Fort Monroe up to this evening state that no definite or trustworthy intelligence has been received at that place as to the operations at Charleston. An officer recently returned from the fleet of Charleston reports that at the time of his leaving matters were progressing favorably. Something was gained each day and the reduction of Fort Wagner and Sumter was considered certain. The greatest confidence is felt in the plans and movements of General Gilmore and Admiral Dahlgren, and the ultimate capture of Charleston was regarded as a fait accompli.

CINCINNATI, July 25.

Fourteen hundred more of Morgan's men arrived here last night. They will be forwarded to Indianapolis to-day. Twenty-four hundred have arrived altogether.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

New York, July 25.

The steamer Columbia has arrived from New Orleans. No news. General Sherman and Shipley came passengers.

The New Orleans correspondent, per steamer Cromwell, reports the arrival of the rebel Gen. Gardner. General Banks was in the city, but will take the field immediately west of the Mississippi. The rebels are reported to have 15,000 men between Donaldville and Brashear City. This is not credited. The rebels are known to be falling back. No resistance is expected this side of Bayou Boef. Four gunboats act in concert with the army. They may abandon Brashear City and fall back behind the Atchafalaya.

New York, July 25.

The offices of Military Governor and Secretary of Arkansas, have been abolished. A Mobile letter reports the capture of the steamer Kate Dale of Mobile with 700 bales of cotton.

CAPE RACE, July 24.

The steamer Scotia, from Liverpool the 18th, and Queenstown the 19th, was boarded off here. One week's later dates were obtained. The Russian reply on the Polish question has been received. It is believed to assent to the six points named by England, France and Austria, but proposes an amnesty instead of an armistice.

There was great anxiety to learn the result of the battles between Meade and Lee. The English papers praise the Union troops. The Times don't see the ground for Lincoln's hopeful anticipations.

Cotton and breadstuffs armor. Wheat partially laid better. Corn still better. Provisions quiet and steady. American securities nominal.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 25, 1863.

The rebels were in force, yesterday, near Front Royal. We drove their cavalry from Manassas Gap about sunset. It is believed the rebels intend to cross the Blue Ridge at Chester or Thornton's Gap. They will meet obstacles at the former.

New York, July 25.

Flour unchanged. Wheat fair demand, shade better. 1,111,17 Chicago spring; 2,121,21 Milwaukee club. Corn 1 1/2c better. Hogs 70a77. Whisky quiet, 45c. Stocks unsettled. Gold 125 1/2. Reading 1,07 1/2.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

From Nashville.

NASHVILLE, July 20.

McCook's brigade left here for Murfreesboro three weeks since, and we missed it very much; but today it is back again, arranging its tents as carefully as though it was destined to spend the remainder of the year in Nashville. But while many rejoice at the return of the 62d Ohio, 85th, 86th, and 124th Illinois, they regret the loss of Michigan and Illinois regiments which take their place at Murfreesboro.

Gen. Rosecrans and staff have been here for some time. He expressed much gratification at the fine appearance of the brigades reviewed by him last week; and the reader must remember that when General Rosecrans reviews a brigade or division, he does it in person. He moves about among the columns, and gives so much attention to everything that belongs to the well-drilled and thoroughly disciplined soldier, that admiration expressed by him means something.

It is so long since we have had any definite information from the watchful opponents of the army of the Cumberland, that Bragg's location is not easily defined. I think Gen. Rosecrans will be compelled to advertise for an enemy!

THE OPENING OF

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THE 23rd DAY OF JULY, 1863,
at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon of that day
the following described mortgaged premises, to wit:
The lot of land in the county of Rock and state of Wisconsin, au-
thorized and described as the west half of the west half of
section one, town three (3), range no. thirteen (13), containing
one acre, more or less, as it is—dated June 5th, 1863.

BATES & CO. R. T. PIERCE
Plaintiff's Attorney. of Rock county, Wis.
Plaintiff's Attorney. Jeddah

CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.
Grant Bates, plaintiff, et al. Stephen C Spaulding and others,
defendants.

In presence and by virtue of a judgment of fore-
closure and sale rendered in the above action
on the 21st day of June, 1863, the undersigned, as
sheriff of the county of Rock, do hereby certify that
the above sale will be public auction, to the highest bidder
at the front door of the Rock County bank, in Janesville,
Wis., on the 23rd day of July, 1863.

THE 23rd DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1863,
at 2 o'clock P. M., all that parcel of real estate partitioned
out of the 2nd of July, 1863, which were acres of land out of
the north half of a part of land bounded as follows:
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AMONG THE PINES.
 THE IRON FURNACE.
 STEPHEN C. KERR PAPERS, Vol. 2,
 THE NATIONAL ALMANAC.
 THE HISTORY OF NICHOLAS BURNAY, (Kilwan),
 NO NAME, by WILKIE CHILDS.
 THE PORTS JOURNAL, by Hazard Taylor,
 PEPPERS AND PEPLANDIES, for sale by
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